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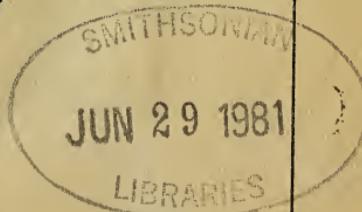
NOTES ON

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Examination of the Effects and Various Objects Found on German Soldiers

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH AT THE
ARMY WAR COLLEGE

JULY, 1917



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Office of The Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1917.

The following Notes on Examination of the Effects and Various Objects Found on German Soldiers are published for the information of all concerned.

[383.6, A. G. O.]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

TASKER H. BLISS,

Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. P. McCAIN,

The Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 19, 1917.

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Strict compliance with this injunction is enjoined upon every officer into whose hands any of these confidential documents may come.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

H. P. McCAIN,

The Adjutant General.

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NOTES ON EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS AND VARIOUS OBJECTS FOUND ON GERMAN SOLDIERS.

(Translations from French official documents by the Army War College.)

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL.

NOTES ON EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENTS SEIZED ON PRISONERS,

AFTER EXPERIENCES IN CHAMPAGNE, ARTOIS, VERDUN, AND THE SOMME.

A—PRINCIPLES.

Experience has shown that the methodical examination of documents seized on prisoners forms an important source of information on the enemy.

The information furnished is:

1. *Tactical nature*.—Of direct interest to the Infantry Division, Army Corps, and the Army (extracts of orders, daily reports, reports, sketches, etc.). It is essential that they should be examined by the Army Corps, if possible, and controlled by the Army.

2. *Strategical nature*.—Large units in reserve, their change of position.

3. *General*.—Organization of German Army, creation of new units, available units, recruiting.

4. *Economic nature*.—The last three classes are most interesting to the Army and General Headquarters. They are extracts which are taken almost entirely from the prisoners' correspondence, and only occasionally from orders and notes from superior authority. They can best be examined by the Second Bureau of the Army.

All seized documents should be sent without delay to the Second Bureau of the Army Staff.

Their examination can not be made profitably except by a specialized personnel thoroughly in touch with the German military organization and the enemy order of battle on all fronts.

It is advisable to group, as much as possible, the information collected from the correspondence of the same prisoner. An incomplete indication will often increase in value by juxtaposition with other indications from the same origin.

Whenever possible information collected should be completed by interrogating the prisoners on whom the documents were found.

B—ORGANIZATION.

1. Examination of correspondence, notebook, and documents seized should only be made by a specialized personnel. It is made in the Second Bureau of the Army, where all documents should be sent without delays.

2. The direction of the work should be undertaken by an officer who reads German perfectly, who is in close touch with the German order of battle on all fronts, and who knows, day by day, the points to clear up and the units which must be specially watched. He directs the work of his personnel, which furnishes him daily with a list of points upon which his attention should be fixed and supplies the necessary information on them. The personnel submits to him all information which appears to be of actual interest and to require immediate examination.

3. The personnel assisting him comprises interpreters or interpreters on probation, and also noncommissioned officers or men who have a thorough knowledge of the German language. These men are obtained by the Army on request to the commander of the Group of Armies or on request to the Second Bureau of General Headquarters, who may obtain them for the Army from a neighboring Group of Armies.

4. The personnel should not be removed too far from the post where the Second Bureau of the Army works.

5. The initial information necessary for examination and study of documents comprises: (a) General notes of General Headquarters (Second Bureau); (b) the enemy's general order of battle, kept up to date, by officers in charge of the examination, by means of notes given below and the daily information bulletin of General Headquarters; (c) the list of the identified German postal sectors, kept up to date.

When sending documents to the Army, the staff of the Infantry Division or Army Corps should instruct the personnel designated for searching prisoners, so that whenever possible, the

papers seized on a prisoner may be sent to the staff of the Army in an envelope bearing the prisoner's name.

C—DOCUMENTS.

Search.—The prisoners should be searched as soon as possible after their capture (as means of precaution, disarm them); that is to say, often before their arrival at the division point of assembly. The troops should be reminded frequently that it is forbidden to keep papers found on the prisoners as personal souvenirs, and they should understand that it is necessary for the staff to study them. The prisoners should be searched again at the division assembling point and at the prisoners' detention camp, as experience shows that many papers escape the first rapid investigation. Whenever possible, especially when there are only a few prisoners, the papers belonging to the same prisoner are bound together and labeled with his name. The packets are put in separate bags by regimental or divisional units, according to the number of prisoners, and sent as soon as possible to the bureau of examination attached to the Second Bureau of the Army. Only printed documents should be sent to the Second Bureau of the Army Corps for the summary examination concerning information on operations. But if this method holds back the forwarding of seized documents to the Army staff, which occurs when there are a great number of prisoners, it is best to leave the work of examination to the Second Bureau. The papers of a tactical nature are translated by the bureau interpreters as soon as they arrive, and in the order of their importance, and are then immediately sent to those interested.

Sorting.—The first sorting is carried out by a personnel familiar with German at the special bureau installed by the personnel, in order to classify them, as follows:

1. Printed documents.
2. Notebooks.
3. Post cards sent from military sources.
4. Letters in envelopes sent from military sources.
5. Various papers, letters, or cards which, though addressed to a soldier, are not sent by one.

This last class is put in the bags; as a rule, it is of secondary importance, and its examination may be deferred and may be

made by civilian workers. These bags may be sent to the Second Bureau of General Headquarters, which insures their examination, and may assign the examination to the neighboring armies or to the information service.

Documents.—Printed documents are examined by officers of the Second Bureau of the Army, qualified to judge their interest and to carry out their examination and translation.

Notebooks.—The notebooks are given to an interpreter, or to an officer or noncommissioned officer proficient in German, who reads them quickly, making extracts only of very important passages. Much time is often lost in lengthy translations, which could be made later and more at leisure outside the Army. The notebooks should be sent, after a rapid preliminary examination, to the Second Bureau of General Headquarters.

Post cards.—Post cards from military sources are the easiest and quickest documents to examine, as they show in a compact manner two addresses (sender and addressee), the postmark, and brief contents. The first thing to examine is the address of the sender in space reserved for that purpose. A preliminary sorting by the officer in charge of the sorting bureau quickly shows the cards actually containing interesting information, which should be examined immediately. This is the most important work. If a card belongs in this class, all other cards sent to the same person should be kept together, since it may be of interest to question the man later, and it is well to have a certain amount of information about him.

Letters.—Letters must never be separated from their envelopes. Letters take longer to read and handle than post cards. If letters and post cards can not be examined simultaneously and rapidly, the post cards should be taken first. The method for letters is the same as for post cards—looking for those whose sender belongs to a unit of actual interest. The personnel in charge should have a thorough knowledge of the table showing these units, as drawn up by the officer directing the service. The first letters and post cards of this type having been once looked into and examined, the longer work of making up lists of all the addresses shown in the different correspondences may be undertaken. If the work can not be done promptly in the Army, part of the documents should be sent to the Second Bureau of the General Headquarters, which will have them examined by the second bureaus of armies not in action.

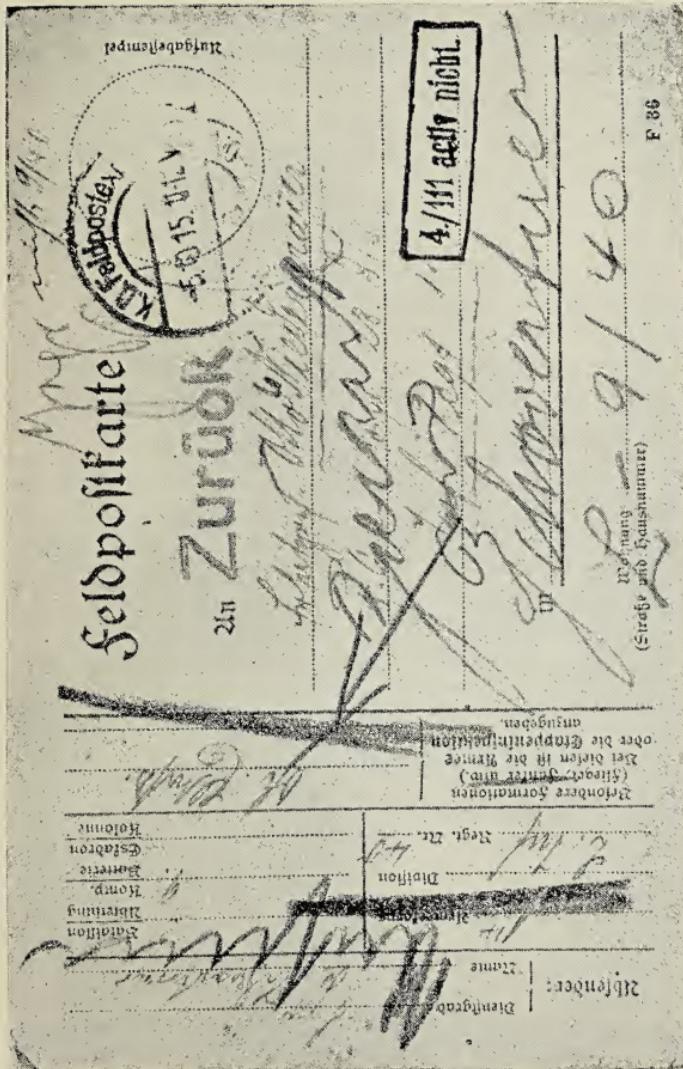


Fig. 4.

Post card sent by a man in the 9th Co., of the 40th L. to a man supposed to belong to the 4th Co. of the 111th Inf. The 4th Co. of the 111th Inf., after having put its stamp "4/11 aktiv nicht" on the card, returns it to the sender. This is one of the rare cases in which the stamp of the corps (not that of the unit) of the receiver is found.

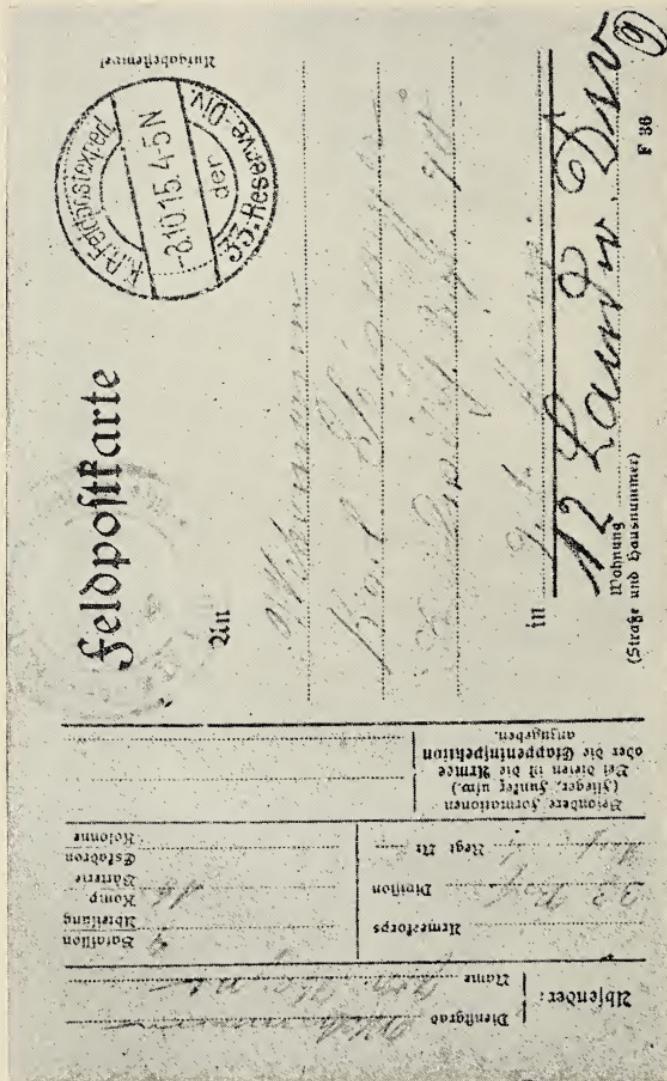


Fig. 4a.
Form of postcard usually exchanged between German soldiers.

NOTES ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS AND VARIOUS OBJECTS FOUND ON GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Information on the distribution and the movements of the enemy forces are of primary importance to the staff, which is able to derive from such information security on the defensive and an element of decision in the elaboration of any plan of offensive. The intelligence service must therefore endeavor to find out, by every means, what this distribution and these movements are. To accomplish this, certain clues, apparently the most insignificant, may lead up to or confirm very important intelligence. But it is indispensable that the examination of such clues should furnish an exact identification, in default of which the result will be to mislead rather than to inform the staff.

The object of the following suggestions is to guide officers (of the second bureau, intelligence officers, interpreters) whose duty it is to keep the staff informed, through the examination of the effects and various objects usually found on German soldiers killed or captured, and to enable them to deduce with certainty from this examination all the information which should be furnished.

THE IDENTIFICATION TAG (ERKENNUNGSMARKE).

Wearing the tag.—According to the regulations the tag should be worn about the neck on a cord, woven in the colors of the Confederated States or of the Empire (see these colors on the table of cockades). However, most men carry the tag in the left inside pocket of the jacket or attached to their suspenders, or in a leather bag used as a pocketbook and hung around the neck (Brustbeutel).

Old-style tag.—Figures 1 to 6 are representations of the old-style tag. As a rule, the name of the soldier is not inscribed on the tag. It bears only the indication of the organization, the company, and the regimental number of the man. Reading an identification tag demands a certain amount of experience, by reason of the fact that numerous and varied abbreviations

are used, often amounting only to a single letter—I or J for infantry; R, reserve and regiment; C, Cp, or K, company; A. K., army corps; E, Ersatz; B, brigade; D, division, etc.

New-model tag.—In order to avoid confusion, the inscription and the form of the identification tags have been standardized. (See figs. 7 to 12.) They should contain the following information: The man's name, his address, the date of his birth, the corps to which he belongs, the unit, and the regimental number.

The tag has been enlarged so that upon each change the last three indications may be replaced by new ones. As for the abbreviations, it is recommended that use be made of the table of abbreviations below.

It often happens that the tags are not kept up to date. This is the case when there appears on them only the depot formation. Care should especially be taken in interpreting them when the regimental mark is preceded by an E or the abbreviation "Ers," which, in most cases, refers to a depot, and does not always correspond to the campaign unit to which the bearer of the tag belongs.

N. B.—A modification ordered by the Prussian Secretary of War has just been made in the identification tag. The old identification tags shall be punched lengthwise, in such a way that the two halves of the tag, although they adhere sufficiently, may be easily broken apart. The depot will place on the two halves of one face the marks which appertain to it; the campaign unit will use in the same way the two halves of the other face. (See figs. 13 and 14.) When a soldier is killed, only the lower part of the tag will be taken, the upper part will be left in place so as to permit the final identification of the body.

THE NOTEBOOK (SOLDBUCH).

Each German soldier carries a notebook, which serves at once as a means of military identification and a receipt book for the pay and outfit at the time of the admission of the soldier to the hospital. The original corps to which the soldier belonged, the changes through which he has gone, and his stay in hospital should be recorded in a well-kept Soldbuch. But the Feldwebel often have not the time, in the course of operations, in which the units receive important reinforcements, to bring up to date these notebooks. They are therefore sometimes incomplete and do not bear the indication of the regiment to which the owner

belongs. In spite of rather frequent gaps of this sort, usually one may be able to find out from the notebook the military history of the prisoner and, by deduction and comparison, the corps to which he belongs.

IDENTIFICATION TAGS OF THE OLD STYLE.

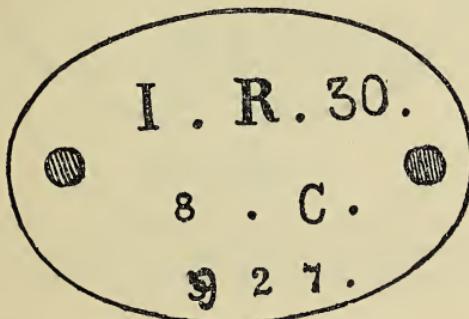


Fig. 1.

FIGURE 1.—“Infantry Regiment 30, Company 8.” The figure 9 struck over the figure 5 in the regimental number indicates that the man was twice in Company 8, which is substantiated by his notebook.

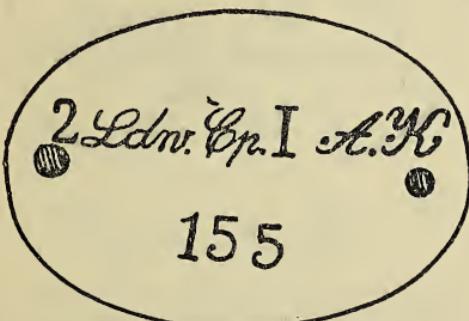


Fig. 2.

FIGURE 2.—“Landwehr Company 2 of the First Army Corps.” Incomplete tag. From the uniform it appears that the man belonged to Company 2 of the Landwehr of the Pioneers of the First Bavarian Army Corps.

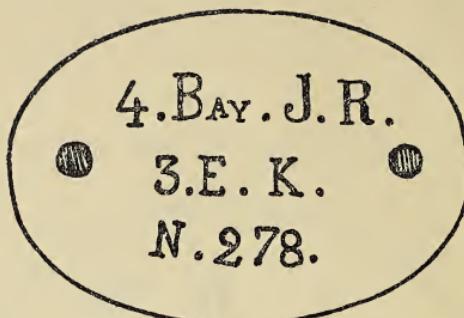
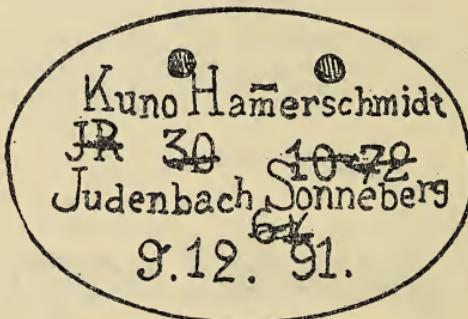
*Fig. 3*

FIGURE 3.—“4 Bayrisches Infantry Regiment, 3 Ersatz Company.” Incomplete tag, containing only the mark of the depot. According to his shoulder strap, the man belonged to the Second Bavarian Ersatz Regiment.

*Fig. 4. - Recto*

FIGURES 4, 5, and 6.—One man carried these two tags. Figure 4 gives the face of the tag, bearing the name, address, and date of birth. Figure 5 shows the obverse of the tag, from which it appears that the man has been in the First Ersatz Battalion of the Ninety-fifth Infantry, which sent him to the Three hundred and seventy-first Infantry, Company 8, where his number was 342. The embossing caused by striking on the tag the mark “Infantry Regiment 30, 6 Company 1072, indicates that the man then went into the 30th Infantry. Figure 6 gives the unit to which the soldier belonged in the end. It will be noticed that Company 8 gave the man a regimental number twice, 548 and 1016. He had been wounded and afterward returned to his unit.

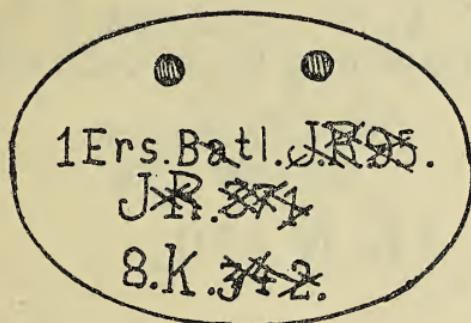


Fig. 5. - Verso.

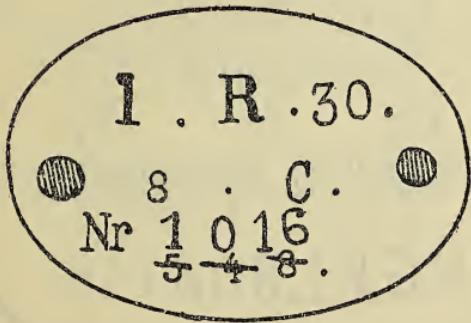


Fig. 6.

IDENTIFICATION TAGS OF THE NEW STYLE.

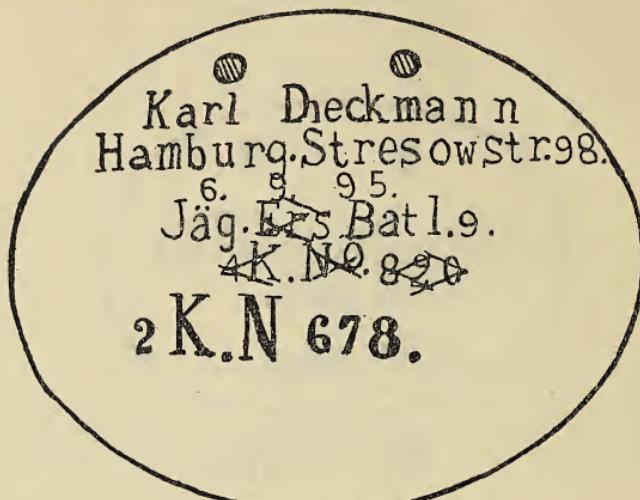


Fig. 7.

FIGURE 7.—“Karl Dekmann, Hamburg Stresowstrasse 98, geboren 6, 9, 95. Jäger Battalion 9, 2, Kompanie No. 678.” The depot mark is scratched out. It says: “Jäger Ersatz Battalion 9, 4, Kompanie No. 820.”

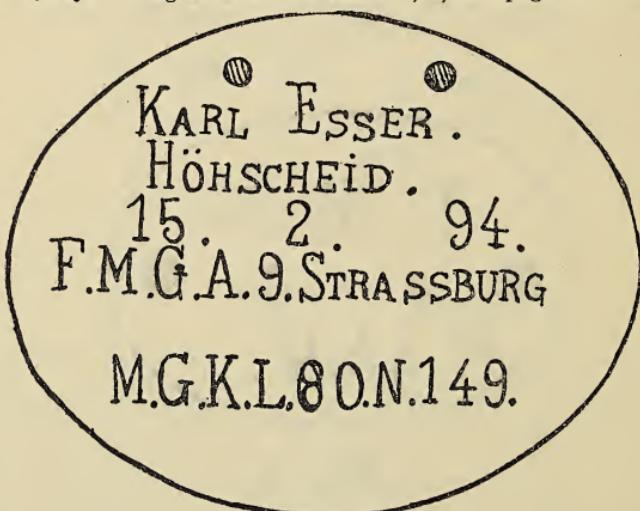


Fig 8

FIGURE 8.—“Karl Esser, Höhsched, Geboren 15, 2, 94. Maschinengewehr Kompanie Landwehr Infanterie Regiment 80, No. 149.” The depot mark, “Festungs Maschinengewehr Abteilung 9 Strassburg,” has not been scratched out.

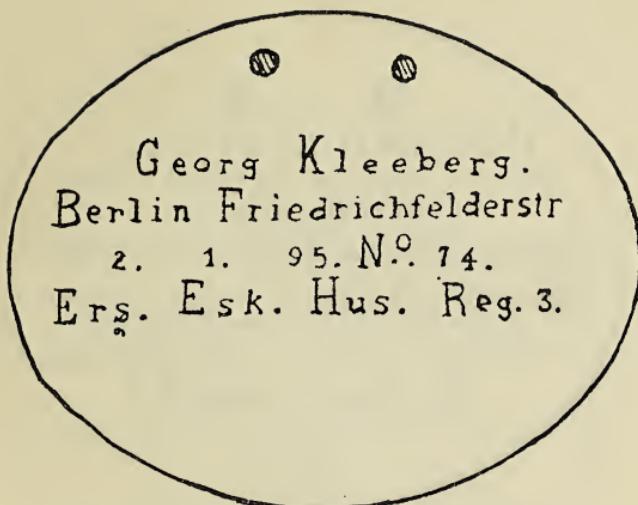
*Fig. 9.*

FIGURE 9.—“Ersatz Escadron, Husaren Regiment 3.” The number 74 is that of the address. The tag is not complete. The man belonged, according to papers found on him, to the Ninth Regiment of Reserve Hussars. He was, nevertheless, clothed in the uniform of the Third Regiment Hussars.

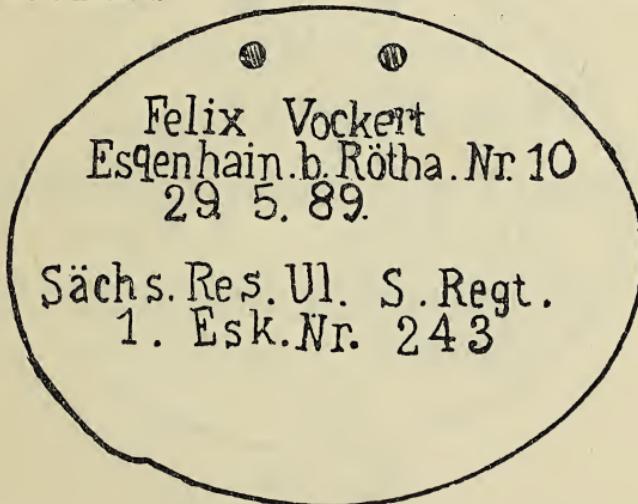
*Fig. 10.*

FIGURE 10.—“Sächsisches Reserve Ulanen Schützen Regiment 1 Eskadron No. 243.” The man was never in the regimental depot, so the tag bears no mark.

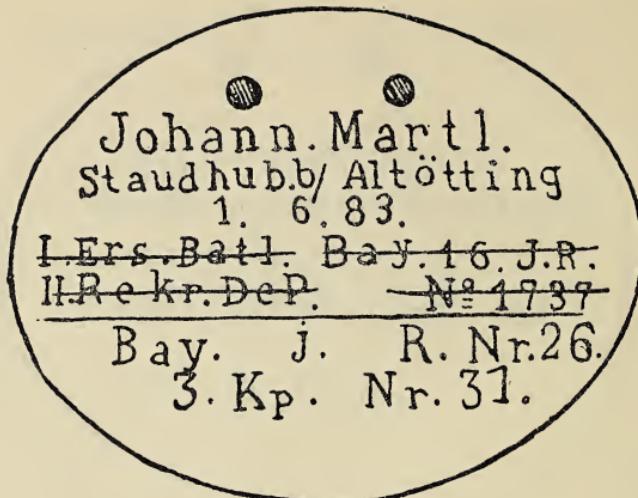


Fig. 11.

FIGURE 11.—Tag correctly filled out.

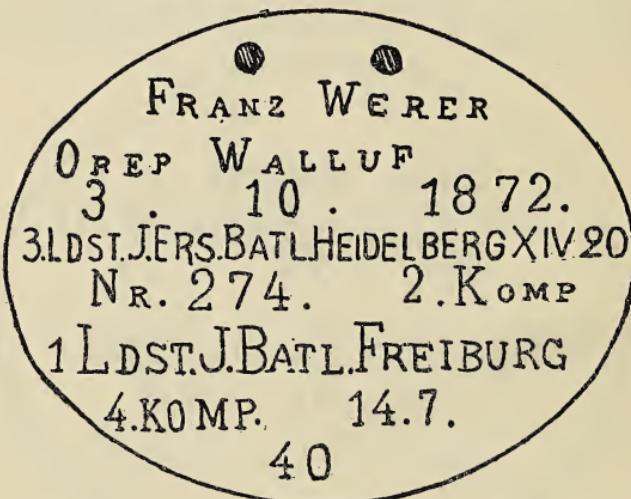


Fig. 12.

FIGURE 12.—Tag in good order, except the fourth line, which should be scratched out. The markings on the next to bottom line, "14, 7," indicates the number of the Landsturm Battalion which should have read: "XIV-7." It is to be noticed that the depot mark (fourth line) is obtained by a special process.



FIGURE 13.—New model tag, with three slits across center.

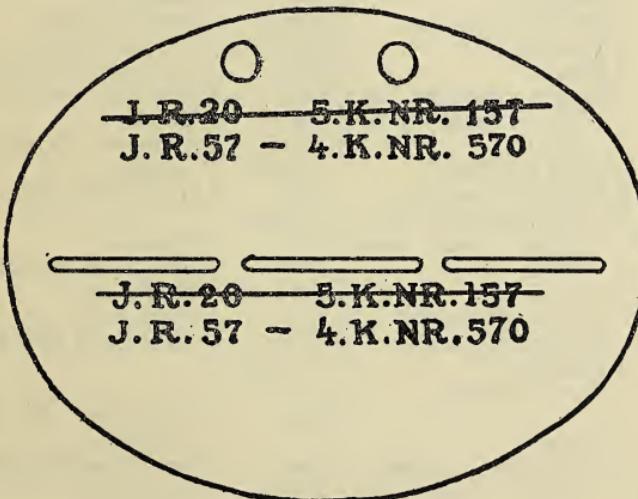


FIGURE 14.—Reverse side.

Table of abbreviations of characteristic marks on German identity tags.

Abrevia-tion.	Meaning.	Abrevia-tion.	Meaning.
Abt.....	Group.	Jäg. z.	Mounted chasseurs.
A r m . (bat.).	Battal. of armament.	pf.	
Artl.....	Artillery.	J.....	Infantry.
Arm.....	Army (corps).	Kav	Cavalry.
Batl.....	Battalion.	Kau	Guns.
Batt.....	Battery.	Kol	Columns.
B l labw. (ken.).	Anti-aircraft guns.	K.....	Company.
B ä c k. (kol.).	Field bakery.	Kdtr	C o m m a n d a n t ' s office.
Btr. (k.).	Working company.	Kdo	Headquarters.
Br. tr....	Pontoon equipment.	Kps	Corps.
Brg.....	Brigade.	Krfw	Autos (kraftwagen).
B a u . (k.).	Construction com- pany.	Kür	Cuirassires.
Dep.....	Depot.	Ldst	Landsturm.
Div.....	Division.	Ldw	Landwehr.
D p p . (zg.).	Double platoon.	Laz	Hospital.
Dr.....	Dragoon.	Lehr	Infantry regulations of school of fire.
Eisb.....	Railroad troops.	L.....	Light.
Esk.....	Squadron.	Luftsch..	Aeronauts.
Ers.....	Ersatz.	Mag.....	Magazine.
Et.....	Etapes (stations on line of communica- tion).	Masch	Machine guns.
Fd.(artl.)	Field (artillery).	Minw	Trench mortars.
Esp. (zg.)	Telephone section.	Mtl	Medium (mettlerie).
F s t. (masch. abt.).	(Detachment of ma- chine guns) for- tress.	Mob	Mobilized (mobil).
Flg.....	Aviation.	Mrs	Mortar.
Fhrp.....	Convoy (fuhrpark).	Mun. (kol.).	(Column of) ammu- nition.
Fk.....	Wireless (funker).	Pfd. (dep.).	(Depot of) horses.
Füs.....	Fusiliers.	Pi.....	Pioneers.
F u s s . (artl.).	Foot (artillery).	Prov	Provisions (proviaut).
Gard.....	Guard.	Rdf.....	Bicyclists.
G b g. (masch. abt.).	Mountain (detach- ment of machine guns).	R.....	Regiment.
Gren.....	Grenadiers.	Rekr. (dep.).	Recruiting (depot).
Hus.....	Hussars.	Sml.....	(Company of) Sal- vagers.
Jäg.....	Foot chasseurs.	San	Sanitation or hygiene.
		Schwf	Searchlight (schein- werfer).
		Schl.....	Field butcher shop (schlächterie).
		Si (tpp.).	Signal detachment.

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Goldburch
Hauskotter
Brieß Barnimrochmidt
Gebirgsjäger R.
Infanterie-Regiment
Graf Verdet
4. Rhein. Nr. 30.

Fig. 15.

Table of abbreviations of characteristic marks on German identity tags—Continued.

Abbreviation.	Meaning.	Abbreviation.	Meaning.
Schnu.	Battalion of Ski-ers.	Tpp.....	Detachment.
Batl.		Ubpl....	Supplementary.
Schw	Heavy.	Ul.....	Uhlans.
Stffstb.	Echelon staff.	Verm.	Topographic (detach-
Stat	Station.	(tpp.).	ment).
Str. Ban. k.	(Company of) road construction.	Vpfl. (kol.).	(Column of) food sup- plies.
Telgr.....	Telegraph.	Zg.....	Section.
Tr	Train.	Res.....	Reserve.

For other designations, abbreviations are used ad libitum.

EXAMPLE OF A WELL-KEPT SOLD BUCH (NOTEBOOK).

Cover.—The cover of the soldbuch, and particularly the title page, are, as a rule, the most important parts for identification. The cover (see fig. 15) bears the name of the owner, preceded by the grade (musketeer, grenade thrower, infantryman, reservist, Wehrmann (Landwehrmann), Landsturmann, gunner, pioneer, Fahrer, Jäger, etc., or Gefreite, Unteroffizier) and followed by the number of the company and the seal of the corps to which the soldier belongs.

Draw no conclusions about the unit from the appellations of reservist, Landsturmann, etc. Corps actually include every category of recruitment. This appellation is purely individual. Only soldiers of the active army take the title conferred by the organization. Thus, men of the active army belonging to a battalion of chasseurs of the guard or to a regiment of grenadiers are called "Garde Jäger X" or "Grenadier Y."

The last line of the cover of the booklet gives the regimental number of the man (nummer der stammrolle or der Kriegsstammrolle), a number which changes each time a man is transferred from one unit to another, either in the same corps or in a different corps. At each change the number is struck out and a new one substituted. The amount of regimental numbers show, therefore, the number of successive changes of the soldier.

Page 6.—There are cases where the only number of Stammrolle which appears in the book is that of the unit depot. This happens especially when the man has but recently arrived and has not yet been inscribed on the rolls of a company.

The reverse of the cover (fig. 16) should bear the three following indications: (a) Corps or depot (Ersatz Battalion) which sent the man to the front, with his matriculation number to this corps; (b) corps to which the soldier belongs (Feldtruppenteil), and his matriculation number to this corps; (c) depot to which the soldier is attached in case of evacuation (Zuständiger Ersatz Truppenteil).

These indications are sometimes printed on the back. In other cases the corps glues on the inside a printed or mimeograph sheet giving the same information. (See figs. 17a, 17b.)

Page 1 gives the civil position of the soldier. The only interesting items are those of the date of birth, the class of recruitment, and profession. (See fig. 18.)

Page 2.—Paragraph 6 contains indications concerning the call to the colors and the date of mobilization. (See fig. 19.)

At the bottom of the second page should be the stamp of the unit which made out the booklet, and the place, date, and signature of the unit commander.

It may be remarked that the soldbrecher are nearly always made out by a depot unit, and that the official seal affixed to the second page is often not that of the field corps.

Certain Feldwebel (too few in number) mention, in an optional part of the booklet, the date of the man's arrival in the company. In the absence of this note, it can sometimes be deduced by the date when the man quitted the depot and received route provisions; but in this case it must be determined if the man went straight from the interior depot to the unit at the front or if he stayed in the interval at a recruiting depot in the army zone. Examination of the booklet usually throws light on this subject.

Pages 3 to 9 are meant for all matter concerning pay, indemnities, and allowance due or to become due, either at the depot or on leaving for the front, or in another corps. These indications should be signed by either the unit commander or by his sergeant major. The following signs—

Gelöhnt bis -----

Verpflegt mit -----

Mit Brot abgefunden bis ----- (see fig. 20)—

mean a change or a departure for the front. The same is meant by—

Ehrält mobile Löhnung v ----- Mk pro Monat ab -----

19-----

A. Zum Feldheer abgesandt von:¹⁾

I. v. - F. - F. - F. - F. - F. - F.

4. Kompanie

Nr. 129. (der Kriegsstammrolle).

1018 B. Feldtruppenteil:²⁾

Inf. Reg. Nr. 374 8. Kompanie
Feldtruppenteil 217. 10 10 E. 8.

1016 Nr. 342 (der Kriegsstammrolle).

1018

C. Für den Buchinhaber jetzt zuständiger
Ersatztruppenteil:³⁾

I. Ost. Infanter. I. R. 80 45 30

Kasernen

Gotha

im

(Meldung vorjelbst nach Rückkehr vom Feldheer
oder Lazarett, Ersatz an Bekleidung und Ausrüstung.)

1) Vom Ersatztruppenteil einzutragen, von dem der Mann zum Feldheer abgesandt wird.

2) Vom Feldtruppenteil einzutragen und bei Versetzungen von einem zum andern Truppenteil darauf abzuändern, daß die alten Angaben nur durchstreichen werden und somit sichtbar bleiben.

A Zum Feldheer abgesandt von:

Ersatzbataillon Infanterie-Regiments Nr.
80 Kompanie

Nr. 147 (der Kriegsstammrolle)

B. Feldtruppenteil:

~~Huf~~ Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 80
3. Kompanie

Nr. 147 (der Kriegsstammrolle)

C. Für den Buchinhaber jetzt zuständiger Ersatz-
truppenteil:

~~Huf~~ Ersatzbataillon Infanterie-Regiments Nr. 80
in ~~Brünnischwag~~

Meldung dortheßt nach Rückkehr vom Feld-
heer oder Lazarett, Ersatz an Bekleidung und
Ausstattung.

Fig. 17a.

1. 1st Inf. Regt. in Strasbourg
2. 2nd Inf. Regt. in Metz
3. 3rd Inf. Regt. in Nancy

FFF 4. 4th Inf. Regt. in Colmar
5. 5th Inf. Regt. in Mulhouse
~~6. 6th Inf. Regt. in Strasbourg~~
~~7. 7th Inf. Regt. in Haguenau~~
~~8. 8th Inf. Regt. in Saverne~~
~~9. 9th Inf. Regt. in Wissembourg~~
~~10. 10th Inf. Regt. in Kehl~~

11. 11th Inf. Regt. in Thann
12. 12th Inf. Regt. in Guebwiller
13. 13th Inf. Regt. in Schirmeck
14. 14th Inf. Regt. in Bitche
15. 15th Inf. Regt. in Sarrebourg
16. 16th Inf. Regt. in Phalsbourg
17. 17th Inf. Regt. in Metz

Fig. 17b.

Rationale des Buohnhabers

1. Vor- und Curru schreibt
Familienname ~~Herrmann~~ schreibt
geboren am 9. 11. 91.
zu ~~Trabenbach~~ Trabenbach
Bevölkerungsbezirk ~~Coburg~~ Coburg-Forchburg
Vorname ~~L.~~ L. Reim
2. Der Curru Brüder: tot.
a) Er und Porzellanfabrik
b) Vor- und Löffelhardt schreibt
c) Familienname ~~Herrmann~~ schreibt
d) Wohnort Trabenbach
e) Verwaltungsbezirk Coburg-Forchburg
3. Religion ev.
4. Stino oder Gewerbe Porzellanfabrik
5. Verheiratet von
mit Ottilie geb. Kühler
der Ehefrau Wohnort Trabenbach
Verwaltungsbezirk Coburg-Forchburg
hat 2 Kinder.

Fig. 18.

2
6. Tag des Eintritts in das stehende Heer:
am 15. 10. 18 bei der 1. Comp. Inf. R. P. N.

des Wiedereintritts

7. Von Inhaber folgender Orden und Ehrenzeichen:

8. Personalbeschreibung des Inhabers:

Größe 1 m 61 cm, Gewicht mittel

Kinn grau, Haar grau Mund grau

Haar ~~haarig~~, Bart ~~x~~

Stiefelhöhe 15 1/2 cm, Stiefelsohle ~~x~~

Besondere Kennzeichen:

Mitte Hand abseits mit 154

Ausgesertigt ~~Porillonville~~

am 15. Aug. 1815.



Fig. 19.

Fr. springt gegen
Proban 11

Frischis 26.2.15
6.3. 3
12.3. 3

Cholera 12.3. 3
17.4. 3

Gelöhn mit 10.12.15.
Verpflegt mit 8.12.15
Kriegslazarett Jarmy 8.12.15



Yaffelk
K. Feldlaz. Fuss.

Gelöhn bis mindestl. 29.2.16.
Dienstpflicht 21.2.16.



Fig. 20.

Nachweisung

Um Friedensverhältnis ist die Ausübung vieler Nachweisungen nicht
die Lazarett auf Grund der

Bezeichnung des Lazaretts	Der Lazarett- Auszunahme		Krank- heit	Zu das Lazarett Waffen	
	Tag und Monat	Jahr		nötigenfalls bei der Entlassung zu berichtigen	Gewehr
Kriegslazarett Army	34.		Gesang		
	11.	15.	Grippe.		
Feldlazarett 139					
11. 61	6		Blaustrich		
179	1	16	Stomatitis		
Feldlazarett 140	2.		Haarrisskrank		
10. Inf.-Division	12	16	Urticaria		
4671					
Ziviler Laz.					
Bisnessag 4.5					
Mastnitz 9		16			
No. Laz.	13				
Almadoreto 19	19	16			
Pestham					

Fig. 21.

Etappen-Lazarett.

Unterschrift des abwährenden Truppenteils (Hauptmann u. w. Feldwebel)	Tag und Monat	Jahr	Einzelne Bemerkungen im Bezug auf die Entlassung aus dem Lazarett (übergeleitet nach R. R., als geheilt zum Truppenteil u. w.)	Unterschrift des die Entlassung bewirkten- den Lazarett- Begegnen
	8/12	15	Einsatzffoy z. Truppenteil	
	2/12	16	Watzka Kreuzblutung	
	21/12	16	Einsatzffoy z. Truppenteil	
	13.		Einsatz Laz.	
	9. 16		Sedan	F. Dotz

Fig. 22.

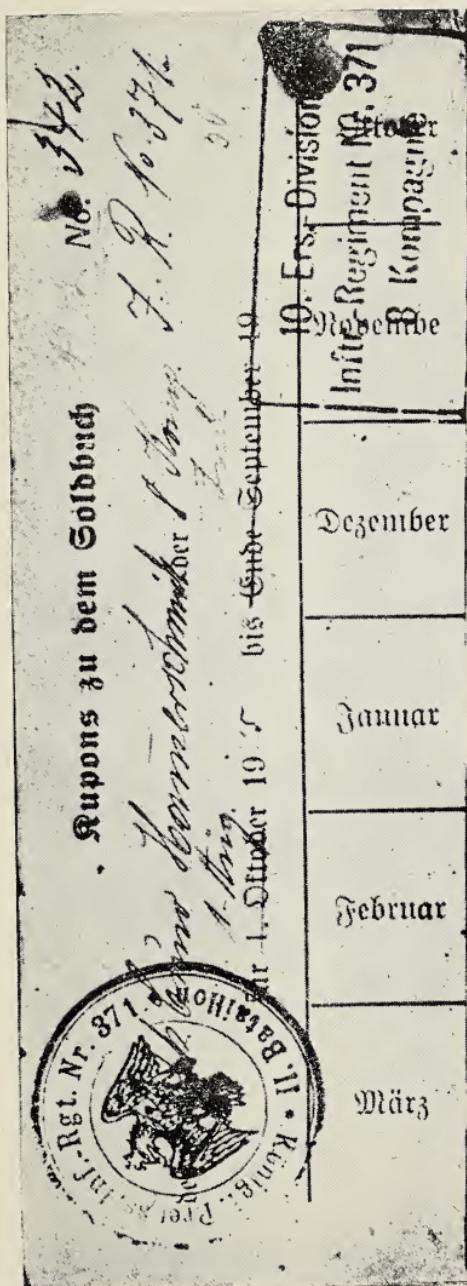


Fig. 23.

In these pages are also found the certificates of vaccination, dated and signed by a doctor. Sometimes the doctor's name is accompanied by his title, from which we can see whether vaccination took place in a depot or in the field.

Pages 10 to 16.—These pages are used only in case of admission to some sanitary formation. (See figs. 21 and 22.)

The dates of admission and discharge from sanitary formations and the names of these formations should be entered in the corresponding columns. Also the corps or depot to which the man is sent following his hospital discharge is often mentioned.

The term "Verpflegt bis" means that the man has drawn his rations up to a fixed date (one or more days after his departure from the formation which has paid). "Gelöhnt bis" means that the man was to have left and has received his pay for the 10 days begun.

APPENDIX TO THE SOLDBUCH (NOTEBOOK).

At the end of each Soldbuch are some leaflets called "coupons." These are in place of receipts. The last coupon removed gives the approximate date of the last payment. Therefore on finding a Soldbuch turn to the coupons to get an approximate idea of the date at which it was abandoned by the army.

The stubs of the coupons should carry the man's name, his matriculation number, and his corps marks. (See fig. 23.)

Another appendix of great interest, but only found in a certain number of Soldbuchs, consists of a card, generally carbon copied, showing the destination of the recruits given them by the recruit depots behind the front. These cards are rarely dated.

Sometimes one finds a "Schiesliste," an extract from a fire notebook (of no direct interest).

Identification by the Soldbuch is only complete when it coincides with the last inscriptions of the corps, of the unit, and of the matriculation number. In other cases the unit must be confirmed by some other means of identification.

The examination of the Soldbuch is very often facilitated by the difference in handwriting and in the nature of the entries. Thanks to the color of the ink or the pencil mark and to the character of the writing, one can often tell which entries were made by the same unit and sometimes the date at which the entries were made.

PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS.

Military men rarely carry documents of an official character upon their persons. It sometimes happens, however, that they carry certificates of receipt of the Iron Cross, certificates of stretcher bearers or hospital attendants, passes, or local and other safe-conducts. More often they have nothing but personal letters on them. In the latter case, it is necessary to note the old and new address. The address always mentions the organization, the unit, and often the division and the postal sector. It suffices for identification. (See fig. 24.)

If there is no other means of identifying the dead, information from papers found should be telephoned in detail to the staff of the division.

In regard to correspondence between military persons, it should be noticed that the envelope or card carries the postmark only of the post office from which it was sent, and that it also carries the official stamp only of the unit to which the sender belongs. The official stamp of the corps unit to which the addressee belongs is found only when there has been an error in address in the interior of the corps. For example, when a man is in the fifth company of a corps and the letter was first addressed to the eighth company, which happened to be some distance away from the fifth, the seal of the eighth company, redirecting the letter, might be found.

Finally, it is well to remember that the marks borne by the correspondence generally gives no information as to the identity of the addressee.

CLOTHING.

Identification becomes difficult when we do not possess any of the above-mentioned articles. There is then recourse to the clothing, which unfortunately gives, with certainty, only the branch of the service. In examining the clothing, remember that all German military men, while on leave, can reoutfit themselves with clothing at any regimental depot in the interior. Also, on discharge from a hospital, a man may be given clothes belonging to a man of some other unit of the same branch of the service, and he will then wear the marks of that unit.

In order to recognize the German uniforms, every intelligence officer must be provided with the three following pamphlets:

1. What Should Be Known About the German Army.
(Edition Lavauzelle.)

2. Shoulder Straps of the German Regiments (Gray Uniform). (Published by Delmas, Bordeaux.)
3. Illustrated Pamphlet Showing the Insignia of the New German Uniforms. (Issued by the English Army.)

HEADGEAR.

Steel helmets.—The steel helmet has nothing but trade-marks or numbers indicating the size. It must be thoroughly examined, however, as the German soldier loves to write his name on all his belongings.

Leather helmets.—This headgear is only used in the rear of the front and during transportation; it is not used in the trenches or in storming. The helmets have as distinguishing marks the heraldic emblems of their country (eagle for Prussia, double lion for Bavaria, star for Saxony, lion and deer for Wurtemburg, griffin for Baden), and the national cockade on the left side. (See plate of cockades.) The top of the helmet is of field-gray cloth, "Feldgrun," which is regulation for the field. Until lately the helmet bore the regimental number in rather large figures. These numbers have been given up, and now there is only the stamp of the clothing depot, and perhaps that of the corps.

Stable caps.—Notice should be taken of—

First. The cockades, of which those on the band are of the national colors.

Second. The color of the band and the piping. From these the nationality, the district of the contingent, and the branch of service may be determined. The lining of the cap has several stamps besides those indicating head sizes, No. 55, 56, etc.

B. A. XV 1915	or B. A. IV or	175	B. A. III 1915
------------------	----------------	-----	-------------------

This means "Bekleidungsamt" of the XV Army Corps district, year 1915; or "Bekleidungsamt" of the IV Army Corps district. The number 175 on the third stamp is probably a factory number (?) used in the Bavarian Army.

Third, the stamp of the corps. It is used less and less, and is as follows:

J R 87, or L J R 56, or E B L J R 123, or E R J R 92,

which means Infantry Regiment 87, or Landwehr Infantry Regiment 56, or Ersatz Battalion Landwehr Infantry Regiment 123, or Ersatz Battalion Reserve Infantry Regiment 92.

GERMAN COCKADES



Cockade of the Empire
Carried by all Corps.



Prussian Guard Regts.
Regt. 1st (except 53, 110, 75, 82, 85)
Lys. 56, 5, 77-82, 102-103, 125-126, 140
142, 143-145, 146-148, 149-150, 171-182



Bavarian
Bay. Inf. Regt. 1st Regt.



Saxon
Regt. 100-107, 133, 154, 155,
171, 172, 173, 181.



Wurtemberger
Regt. 107-125, 133.



Hessen
Regt. 115, 116, 142.



Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt,
Regt. 26 II Bn.



Schwerin-Sonderheim,
Regt. 11 I Bn.



Baden
Regt. 109-112, 159, 163.



Mecklenburger
Regt. 55 Bn.



Lippe
Regt. 55 III Bn.



Holstein-Gottorp
Regt. 62 II Bn. 75 & 6.



The Duchy of Saxe
Regt. 55 et 63.



Brunswick
Regt. St.



Saxe-Weimar
Regt. 39



Anhalt
Regt. 55.



Oldenburg
Regt. 11.



Bremen
Regt. 15 II Bn.



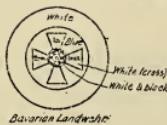
Hamburg
Regt. 76



Lübeck
Regt. 62



Westphalian Jäger Bn.
No. 7.



Bavarian Landesheer

White cross
White & black

Whenever the number is preceded by an "E," and there is no reason for thinking there is an Ersatz unit in the sector, it then applies to a depot formation. This number is not necessarily that of the regiment to which the soldier belongs.

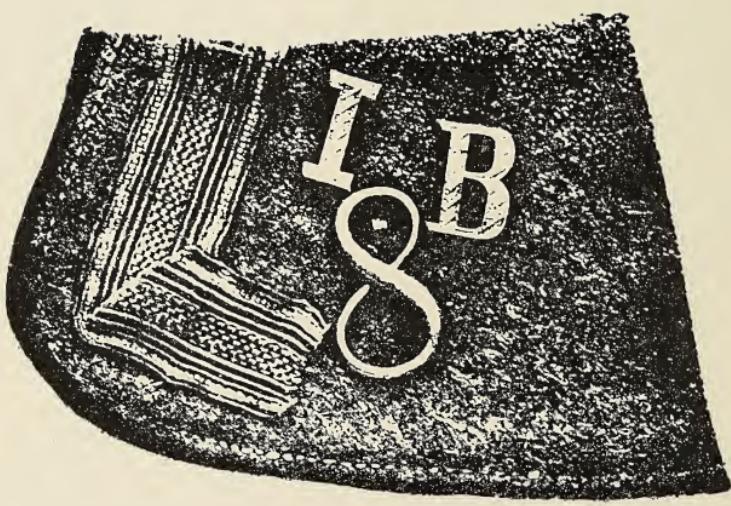


Fig. 25

SERVICE JACKETS.

The parts of the service jackets which furnish identifying marks of the corps are the shoulder straps, the facing of the collar, and the buttons. Those for the new uniforms are shown in the above-mentioned English publication. The shoulder straps of the old gray service uniform have been kept by the infantry. The changes only refer to the other branches of the service.

The indication given by the shoulder strap is not sufficient for identification, as it is impossible to know if it applies to an active, reserve, or Landwehr regiment of the same number. Further information is needed to complete this first indication. The branch of service and the nationality will be determined first; then, from the shoulder straps or the facings of the collar, the corps or the several corps to which the soldier might belong. Special attention should be paid to the color of the piping, the numbers, the cloth foundation, and button of the shoulder strap, as well as the character of the "Litzen." Then the object which has been examined is compared with the models shown in the two publications illustrating the uniforms. (The pamphlet "What Should Be Known About the German Army" contains some errors and is very incomplete in regard to uniform.)

It should be remembered that the Landwehr contingents no longer wear the metal cross on the headgear. In certain organizations the national cockade has a cross in the shape of the Iron Cross on the outer circle.

The landstrum battalions have the number on the facing of the collar in figures and in metal letters. The number of the original district of the army corps is in Roman numerals; that of the battalion is in Arabic numerals. For the Bavarian contingents the number of the army corps is followed by the letter B. (See fig. 25, facing of the collar of a noncommissioned officer of the Third Battalion of Landstrum of the I Bavarian Army Corps.)

The shoulder straps of the landstrum battalions and the working units are made of navy blue linen (not woolen material) and have no numbers.

It may happen that a soldier sent up from a landstrum battalion has not removed the numbers of that landstrum battalion, while wearing the shoulder straps of the new corps to

which he has been assigned. In this case we should proceed as for an organization not the landstrum. On the other hand, we may be certain that the soldier came from a landstrum battalion by the holes in the corners of the turned-down collar of his fatigue jacket.

Besides the shoulder straps, the facing of the collar, and insignia of rank, each fatigue jacket has the factory marks, the size, the stamp of the clothing depot, and sometimes the stamp of the corps. These marks are usually found in the lining near the left armhole. It is important that the numbers relating to the size should not be mistaken for the number of the corps.

The measurements of the fatigue jackets are given in the following manner:

$$41 \frac{98}{88} \frac{45}{64} \left(10 \frac{2^b}{3^e} \frac{4^e}{5^e} \right)$$

The measures, given in centimeters, vary for the first from 59 to 45; the second, from 90 to 114; the third, from 78 to 108; the fourth, from 43 to 68; the fifth, from 45 to 70. (Figures taken from the VII Army. The limits may vary more or less.)

As most of the clothing is made at the "Bekleidungsämter," the manufacturer's mark is not often found. They cause no confusion in any case, for neither the name of the manufacturer nor his trade-marks are used by the military administration.

The stamps of the "Bekleidungsämter" or "Bekleidungsdepot" and those of the corps are identical with those mentioned above.

TROUSERS.

The only distinguishing marks of the trousers are the piping and the color of the cloth. They are often insufficient to identify the branch of the service. The trousers, like the fatigue jackets, have marks printed on the lining on the belt, usually on the right side. They have the following characters:

$$\frac{80}{114} \frac{9.6}{108} \left(\frac{1^r}{2^e} \frac{3^e}{4^e} \right)$$

The limits which have been found are: First, 73 to 80; second, 100 to 114; third, 80 to 98; and fourth, 100 to 110.

THE OVERCOAT.

The various marks are usually put on the lower right pocket or near the collar. The size is indicated by the following five measures:

$$\frac{44}{126}, \quad 114, \quad \frac{53}{66}, \quad \left(\frac{1^\circ}{2^\circ} \ 3^\circ \ \frac{4^\circ}{5^\circ} \right),$$

their limits being: First, from 39 to 48; second, from 110 to 138; third, from 92 to 114; fourth, from 47 to 55; and fifth, from 63 to 72. On some of the clothing made before the war, the mark "Grosse 165," may occasionally be found.

BOOTS.

In peace times the shoes were all marked with the number of the corps. Now they only have the stamp of the clothing depot and the size. The length is given in centimeters—27, 27.5 or $27\frac{1}{2}$, 28, etc.—and the width in numbers—3, 4, 5. These marks are printed in the upper part of the boot. They must always be carefully examined. (Fig. 26 gives some of the clothing marks.)

UNDERWEAR.

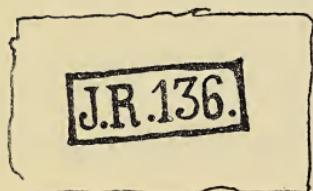
The underwear, even that belonging to the men, should be marked with a matriculation number, which is solely for laundry purposes. These marks used to be of a regulation model, distributed by the units. Now they are very rarely found, and only on troops which have occupied a quiet sector for a long time. Some furnish complete identification, while others are of no value. (See fig. 26.)

PARTS OF EQUIPMENT.

Most of the parts of the equipment, such as sword belts, haversacks, cases for portable tools, cases for gas masks, are marked with the date and place of manufacture. The regimental stamps are rare; but, luckily, the German trooper is very fond of writing his name and "title" on most of the things he receives. These prove to be valuable sources of information for identification. The inscriptions are always very concise, for example: "Landsturmann Joseph Muller, 6/110 L," or "Gefreite Paul Meyer, 8/70 R."

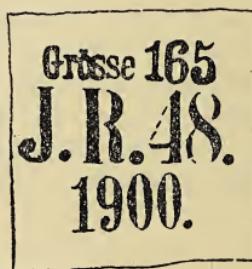


OVERCOAT MARKS



FATIGUE JACKET

STAMP OF THE CORPS.



OVERCOAT MARK - OLD MODEL.



MARKS ON UNDERWEAR

Fig. 26.

SMALL ARMS.

In peace times regulations prescribed the distinguishing marks to be stamped on all the arms of each corps or unit. During the war this system has been given up, but it may still exist in some corps.

On account of the numerous abbreviations, it is very difficult to make out these marks. Their details and signification should therefore be kept in mind. A number of examples have been collected and compiled in a special list, in order to facilitate their examination.

Table explaining the letters used for the marks stamped on the arms carried by Germans.

A=Army; Artillery; Field Artillery; Office (Clothing); Section; Workmen (Company, Section).

B=Brigade; District; Bakery; Bakery Section; Pontoon (Train); Battery; Directing; Clothing (Office).

B=Siege (Train, Telegraph Section).

d C=(Guard); Body Guard.

D=Division; Direction; Dragoons; Depot; Disciplinary (Section).

E=Reserve; Railroad; Squadron.

E=Transport Supplies.

F=Fusiliers (Infantry); Fortress; Fort; Wagon Train (Column); Field Howitzer (Munition Column).

F=Wireless (Telegraph Section); Telephone (Section).

G=Guard (Regiment); Guard Corps (General Command With The Direction In The Field); Grenadier (Regiment); (Machine) Guns; Garrison; Prison.

G=Government.

H=Head(quarters); Howitzer (Battery).

I=Infantry and Engineer.

J=Inspection.

J=Jäger; (Chasseur=Light Infantry).

K=Command; Cavalry; Corps; Gun (Light Battery, 15 Cm. Guns); Cuirassiers; War College; Motor Park.

L=Cadet (Chief School); Academy; Column; Motor Column; Coast Artillery; Mortars.

L=Landwehr; Landwehr Infantry Regiment; Hospital; Instruction (Company); Airship; Truck (Motor Park).

ꝝ=Landsturm.

l=Light.

M=Machine (Guns); Munition Column; Military (Equitation, Bakery Section); Mortar (Battery); Depot; Forage Train.

O=High Command (Of An Army); Officers (Riding School).

P=Pioneer; Provisions; Horse (Depot); Park (Jäger Or Grenadier Regiment); Mounted.

ꝝ=Passenger (Motor Park).

Q=(Head)quarters.

R=Regiment; Recruiting Depot.

ꝝ=Reserve (Guard); Reserve (Regiment); Reserve Infantry Regiment; Reserve Heavy Cavalry Regiment; Riding (School).

r=Mounted.

S=Sharpshooters; Sanitary Company; School Of Fire (Infantry); Field Signal (Section).

s=Heavy.

T=Train.

ꝝ=Telegraph; Drill Ground.

U=Uhlen; Noncommissioned Officers' Schools; Noncommissioned Officers' Preparatory School; Cavalry Noncommissioned Officers' Preparatory School.

ꝝ=Test (Company, Section); Communication Troops.

W=Workshop.

Z=Train (Hospital).

(Extract from the directions for stamping small arms, Jan. 28, 1909.)

Marks taken from the table of rules of "Vorschrift über das Stempeln der Handwaffen," January 28, 1909.

High Command.

H. Q. 5=General Headquarters, Arm No. 5.

O. I. 10=High Command of First Army, Arm No. 10.

F. G. 6=Fortress, Government, Arm No. 6.

Staff of Troops in Field.

G. 7=Guard, General Command, Arm No. 7.
 VI. 5=General Command VI. A. K., Arm No. 5.
 1. G. I. D. 6=First Guard Division, Arm No. 6.
 1. I. D. 6=First Infantry Division, Arm No. 6.
 G. K. D. 2=Guard Cavalry Division, Arm No. 2.
 3. G. I. B. 3=Third Guard Infantry Brigade, Arm No. 3.
 15. I. B. 2=Fifteenth Infantry Brigade, Arm No. 2.
 1. G. K. B. 3=First Guard Cavalry Brigade, Arm No. 3.
 6. K. B. 3=Sixth Cavalry Brigade, Arm No. 3.
 10. A. B. 2=Tenth Field Artillery Brigade, Arm No. 2.

Infantry.

1. G. 10. 104=First Guard Regiment, Dismounted, Company 10, Arm No. 104.
 1. G. G. 10. 104=First Guard Grenadier Regiment, Company 10, Arm No. 104.
 G. F. 10. 104=Guard Fusilier Regiment, Company 10, Arm No. 104.
 L. R. 7. 104=Infantry Instruction Regiment, Company 7, Arm No. 104.
 G. S. 2. 105=Guard Sharpshooters' Battalion, Company 2, Arm No. 105.
 G. J. 2. 105=Guard Jäger Battalion, Company 2, Arm No. 105.
 4. G. M. G. 53=Fourth Foot Guard Regiment, Machine-Gun Company, Arm No. 53.
 114. R. M. G. 53=Infantry Regiment, 114 Machine-Gun Company, Arm No. 53.
 G. M. G. A. 1. 53=First Guard, Machine-Gun Section, Arm No. 53.
 M. G. A. 1. 53=Machine-Gun Section, No. 1, Arm No. 53.

Cavalry.

G. d. C. 5. 74=Body Guard, Fifth Squadron, Arm No. 74.
 G. K. 5. 74=Guard Cuirassier Regiment, Fifth Squadron, Arm No. 74.
 1. G. U. 5. 74=First Guard Uhlan Regiment, Fifth Squadron, Arm No. 74.
 4. D. 5. 74=Fourth Dragoon Regiment, Fifth Squadron, Arm No. 74.

3. H. 5. 74=Third Hussar Regiment, Fifth Squadron, Army No. 74.
 1. J. P. 5. 74=First Mounted Jäger, Fifth Squadron, Army No. 74.
 1. A. 2. 3=Field Signal Section No. 2, Arm No. 3.

Field Artillery.

1. G. A. 4. 2=First Guard Field Artillery Regiment, Battery 4, Arm No. 2.
 1. G. A. r. 2. 2=First Guard Field Artillery Regiment, Second Mounted Battery, Arm No. 2.
 17. A. 2. 2=Field Artillery Regiment 17, Battery 2, Arm No. 2.
 1. M. 1. 5. 10=Light Munition Column, Section 5, Field Artillery Regiment, Arm No. 10.
 1. M. VI. 3. 50=Third Infantry, Munition Column, VI. Army Corps, Arm No. 50.
 A. M. VI. 5. 50=Fifth Artillery, Munition Column, VI. Army Corps, Arm No. 50.
 F. M. V. 8. 16=Light Field Howitzer, Munition Column, V. Army Corps, Arm No. 16.

Foot Artillery.

6. A. F. 4. 80=Foot Artillery Regiment No. 6, Fourth Battery, Arm No. 80.
 3. A. F. II. 1. H. 80=Third Foot Artillery Regiment, II. Battalion, Light Munition Column (Heavy Field Howitzers), Arm No. 80.
 5. A. F. III. 1. M. 80=Foot Artillery Regiment No. 5, III Battalion (Mortar), Light Munition Column, Arm No. 80.

Pioneers.

G. P. 1. 112=First Guard Pioneer Battalion, Company 1, Arm No. 112.
 3. P. 3. 18=Third Pioneer Battalion, Company 3, Arm No. 18.
 B. T. 1. G. 25=Divisional Pontoon Train, First Guard Division, Arm No. 25.
 B. T. 2. 25=Pontoon Train, Second Infantry Division, Arm No. 25.
 B. T. VI. 25=Pontoon Train, VI. Army Corps, Arm No. 25.
 B. T. 25=Heavy Rhine Pontoon Train, Arm No. 25.
 P. 3. K. D. 1=Pioneer Section, Third Cavalry Division, Arm No. 1.

Telegraph.

3. A. XV. 50=Telegraph Section, XV. Army Corps, Arm No. 50.
 A. 3. A. 6. 2=Army Telegraph Section 6, Arm No. 2.
 3. 3. A. 1. 10=Wireless Telegraph Section 1, Arm No. 10.
 3. A. G. 10=Telephone Section of the Guard Corps, Arm No. 10.

Aero Station.

L. A. 1. 3=Field Airship Section 1, Arm No. 3.
 L. L. 1. 3=Field Troop 1, for Dirigibles, Arm No. 3.

Train.

6. T. P. 3. 4=Train Battalion No. 6, Supply Column 3, Arm No. 4.
 6. T. F. 4. 12=Train Battalion No. 6, Transport Column 4, Arm No. 12.
 6. T. P. D. 1. 10=Train Battalion No. 6, Horse Depot No. 1, Arm No. 10.
 6. T. S. 2. 150=Train Battalion No 6, Sanitary Company No 2, Arm No. 150.
 6. T. B. 10. 4.=Train Battalion No. 6, Field Bakery Column No. 10, Arm No. 4.
 6. T. L. 2. 90.=Train Battalion No. 6, Field Hospital No. 2, Arm No. 90.

Reserve Units.

6. R. 5. 5.=Infantry Regiment No. 6, Company 5, Arm No. 50.
 1. R. D. 2. 74.=First Dragoon Reserve Regiment, Second Squadron, Arm No. 74.
 2. G. R. A. 2. 50.=Second Guard Reserve Field Artillery Regiment, Battery 2, Arm No. 50.

Landwehr Units.

6. L. 5. 50.=Landwehr Regiment 6, Company 5, Arm No. 50.
 2. L. E. VI. 50.—Second Landwehr Squadron of the VI. Army Corps, Arm No. 50.

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION REGARDING THE IDENTIFICATIONS.

This is a very important task and requires the greatest accuracy. In many cases, where the identification clews do not agree, neither the intelligence officer, or even the officer of the Second Bureau of the Division Staff are able to establish positively the identification, taking into consideration the information they have on the movements of the enemy's large units and on the new enemy formations.

Only the Second Bureau of the Army has the necessary documents and can keep them up to date.

Every object that can serve as an identification should be sent to the Army. It is wrong to keep one of them. After examination, and when so requested, the Army returns all the unimportant objects which the soldiers wish to keep as trophies of their battles. These objects, of course, come within the category of those mentioned in the circular from the Commanding General in Chief, June 3, 1915, No. 815, First Bureau.

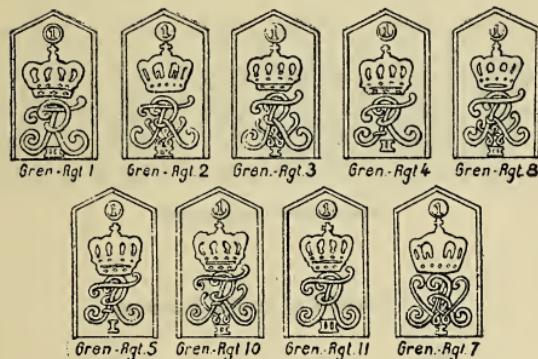
The intelligence officer should constantly impress upon the rank and file the importance attached to the most insignificant object that comes from the enemy. A simple postal card from an ordinary soldier has often been the first positive identification of the presence of an entire division.

To avoid loss of time acquired information will be telephoned to the Second Bureau of the Division, which will then transmit it immediately to the Army.

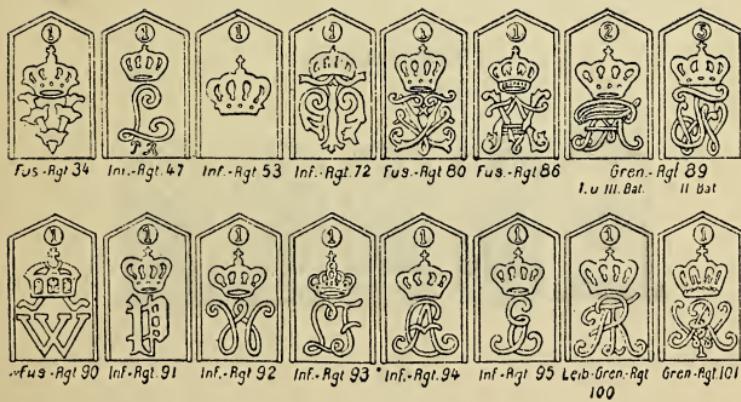
Information sent in should be accompanied by data regarding the date, place, and circumstances under which it was acquired. It should keep to the exact tenor of the text, numbers, or any other mark. For example, *all* the indications found on identification tags or on the pages of the Soldbuch should be transmitted unhesitatingly. This same rule also applies to the distinguishing marks on the clothing and equipment.

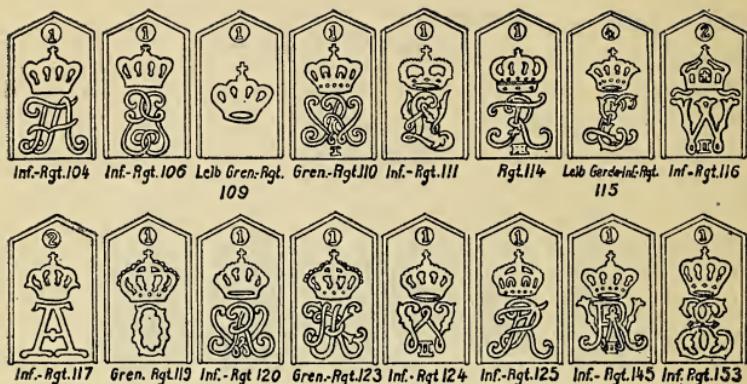
MONOGRAMS ON THE SHOULDER STRAPS OF SOME
GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

GRENADIER REGIMENTS

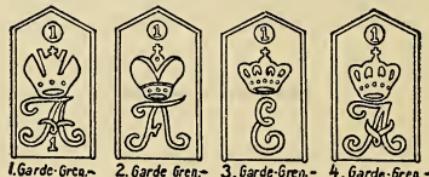


INFANTRY REGIMENTS





REGIMENTS OF THE GRENADIER GUARD.



BAVARIAN REGIMENTS

